Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. IV.] MONDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1804. [No. 1127.

Public Sale.

On TUESDAY next,
At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store
RUM
In hhds. and bls. French Brandy in pipes,
Gin in pipes and bls.
Whiskey and Apple Bandy in bls.
Sugar in hhds. tierces and bls.
Chocolate
White and brown Soap and } in boxes,
Mould and dipt Candles
Raisins in kegs, boxes and jars,
Figs in kegs and frails,
Queen's Ware in crates,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
&c.——Also,
A Variety of DRY GOODS,
among which are
Cloths, Coatings, Kersemeres,
Duffils, Plains, Kerseys, Negro Cottons,
Serges, Elasticks, blue Friezes,
Calimanccos, Russels, Yarn Stockings,
Chintzes and Callicoes,
Irish Linens, Silesia do.
Osnaburgs and Ticklenburgs,
Muslin and Muslin Handkerchiefs,
India Muslins and Table Clothes,
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Colour'd Threads, Hats and sundry other articles.

Philip G. Marsteller.

August 29.

ARMINIAN SKELETON.

Subscriptions are received at the Book Store of COTTOM and STEWART, for a BOOK entitled,

THE SKELETONS:
Or, the Arminian Anatomized, and
The Carnal Preacher Dissected.

In two Parts.

Part I. The Arminian, or doctrine of Universal Charity pursued, taken, examined, tried, condemned, executed, and anatomized.

Part. II. The *Carnal Preacher Dissected*, with comments on several dark passages of scripture. In a series of letters, written at various times to friends in the country.

☞ *Conditions, &c. are left at the above store.*

It is the opinion of several respectable clergymen, that the above book contains the ground work and principles of genuine piety, as it manifestly proves, from the scriptures of truth, that the doctrine of free will and universal redemption is unfounded.

FRESH FRUIT.

JOHN A. BURFORD,
Late Dyson's Store,) Prince Street, has this day received, per brig Rachel from Cadiz, brig Brothers Return from Amsterdam, and sch'r Sparrow from Antigua,
4000 lbs. soft shell'd Almonds,
3000 Oranges,
30 bls. Limes, packed in their natural soil,
49 boxes Muscadel and Bloom Raisins, by the box or retail,
Fresh Lemonds,
Sherry Wine of a superior quality,
And real Holland Gin.
Has always on Hand,
A general Assortment of GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, &c.

☞ The above articles are all in good order and of and excellent quality.

Aug. 22. d

FALL GOODS.

JONAH THOMPSON and SON
HAVE RECEIVED
Per the ship United States from Liverpool, a part of their
FALL ASSORTMENT,
and are in daily expectation of the remainder via Baltimore.

Oct. 1. d3m

LOST.

Yesterday forenoon between Messrs. Ricketts, Newton and Co, store and the Coffee House a Cornelian stone for a seal with a coat of arms engraved on it, It can be of no use to any person but the owner. If found and left at this office, a reward of Two Dollars will be given.

October 18. d

CORN

Wanted in the ear at Cameron Mills, for which a generous price will be given CASH.

Ricketts, Newton & Co.

October 9. d

JAMES BACON,

AT HIS GROCERY STORE
King near Washington street,
Has just received from Philadelphia, New-York &c. an extensive selection of GROCERIES consisting of

Gunpowder,
Imperial,
Hyson,
Young Hyson,
Hyson Skin,
Peko, Padra,
Pouchong and
Com'n Souchong
} TEAS *Of the latest Importation and particularly chosen.*

Green coffee of superior quality,
Loaf, Lump and Muscovado Sugar,
W India and Sugar House Molasses,

Choice old Madeira,
Particular Teneriffe,
Sherry,
Brussels,
Lisbon,
Malaga and
Port
} WINES.

Claret in small cases,
Cogniac and Barcelona Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirits,

Antigua,
St. Croix, and
St. Kitts
} RUM.

Best Holland Gin,
White Wine and Cyder Vinegar,
Best Sallad Oil,
Salt Petre, Allum, Madder, Coperas & Brimstone,
Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves and Cassia,
Cayenne and black Pepper,
Allspice, race and ground Ginger,
Fig Blue and Poland Starch,
Dixon's Mustard,
Leiper's and Hamilton's Snuff,
Best Chewing Tobacco,
Spanish Segars,
Pearl Barley and Rice,
Shot assorted,
F and F F Gunpowder,
Gun and Pistols Flints,
Single and double Battle do. in papers and canisters,
White and brown Soap,
Mould and dipt Candles, &c. &c.

As he has in a great measure laid himself out for the supplying of private families and in consequence thereof taken every pains possible in the selection of his goods, he flatter, himself from their superior quality, and the low prices at which he will dispose of them, to be able to give satisfaction to those who will please to favor him with their custom.

June 11. d

FALL GOODS.

JOSEPH RIDDLE and Co.
HAVE RECEIVED,
By the ship United States, from Liverpool,
FALL GOODS,
which will be sold on moderate terms.

Oct. 2. d

BENJAMIN SHREVE, Jun

HAS FOR SALE,
At his store, corner of Prince and Union streets,
Eleven bales of
CALCUTTA PIECE GOODS,
consisting of
Emmerties—Cossahs—Sannahs—Bastahs and Chintz.
600 pieces Nankeens,
100 pieces Bandanno Handkerchiefs,
Mens' coarse and fine Shoes,
Womens' Morocco and Leather do.
Girls and Boys' do. do.
Red Soal Leather, Upper Leather,
Bags of Black Pepper,
2 sacks of Sago,
3 chests fresh Hyson Tea,
2 pipes very fine 4th proof Cogniac Brandy,
2 pipes American Gin,
3 tierces Whiskey,
1 case Wool Hats,
34 bls. No. 1 Beef, and a few
Coils of Cordage.

Oct. 2. d

NOTICE.

I have commenced BREWING and will have BEER for sale in a few days, and a steady supply through the season at the usual prices.

Grains and Yeast at the Brewhouse.

I have got my supply of BARLEY.

Thomas Cruse.

Nov. 2. dim

ROBERT B. JAMESSON,

Offers for Sale,
30,000 lbs. GREEN COFFEE,
8,000 do. Cocoa,
20 hhds. Muscovado Sugar,
20 bags of Cotton,
20 punch's fine flavor'd St. Croix Rum
20 hhds. Molasses,
10 pipes Holland Gin,
30 qr. chests of fresh Teas assorted,
10 pipes London P. Madeira
8 do. old Port
4 do. P. Tenneriffe
15 qr. casks Sherry. and
4 pipes Brussels
} WINES,
3 hhds. green Copperas,
4 hhds. Roll Brimstone,
2 hhds. Madder,
2 hhds. Allum, and
120 boxes Spanish Segars of different qualities, with most other articles in the Grocery Line.

May 29.

WE HAVE ON HAND,

and for sale at our store,
Rum, Whiskey, Sugar,
Peach and Apple Brandy } In bls,
Salt of different kinds
Loaf Sugar, and Molasses
Vinegar by the barrel
Mackarel, Herrings and Shad
Cotton by the bag &c. &c.
A quantity of excellent potatoes
And five or six thousand uncommonly good Cheese.

And continue as usual to keep an assortmen of Bolting Clothes, and to select the best flour for family use.

Alexander Smith & Son.

The highest price given for country produce and Flax-seed in particular.

October 10. d

JUST PUBISHED,

(Price one dollar in boards)
AND FOR SALE BY
ROBERT & JOHN GRAY,
A FAMILY TOUR
THROUGH THE
BRISISH EMPIRE,
Containing some accounts of its
NATURAL & ARTIFICIAL CURIOSITIES
HISTORY & ANTIQUITIES;
INTERSPERSED WITH
BIOGRAPHICAL ANECDOTES.
Particularly adapted to the amusement and instruction of
YOUTHS.
BY PRICILLA WAKEFIELD.
ILLUSTRATED WITH
A HANDSOME COLOURED MAP
OF ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.

Just Received,
AND FOR SALE AS ABOVE,
THE POETICAL WORKS OF

	Cents
Miton, Pope, Thompson, Akenside Armstrong and Green, in handsome pocket volumes, ornamented with copper-plates, and gilt backs, price per volume	100
Transactions of the society for the promotion of Agriculture, Arts and Manufactures, instituted in the state of New York, 8vo.	225
The Law of Executors and Administrators, by Samuel Toller, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister at Law.	250
Dr. Laune's Plea for Non Conformists.	75
Toplady on Predistination.	75
Baxter's Saints Everlasting Rest.	100
The Pious Christian, by Bishop Hay.	100
Observations on the Medical and Domestic management of the consumption, on the power of Digitalis Purpurea, and on the hcure of Scrophula, by Thomas Bedoees, M. D.	100
Carey's American Monitor,	62½
Blare's Lecture's 2 vol. octavo,	400
Immortal Mentor,	100
Harrison's Grammar,	25
Moores Strictures, on Female Education,	100
Jackson's Bookkeeping	150
Reve's devout Exercise of the Heart.	62½
Stuben's Military Dicipline,	500½

A variety of Childrens Books, ornamented with Copper Plates. A large supply of superfine vellum paper, common writing paper, quills, wafers, &c. &c.

Nov. 7. d.

NORFOLK PACKET,

The SUBSCRIBER intends running the fast sailing *Schooner*
HARRIOT,
having accommodations equal to any vessel in the trade, as a constant Packet between this place and Norfolk. She now lies at Dunlap and Irwins wharf, is ready to receive a cargo, and will sail in a few days. For freight passage apply on board to

JOHN SUTTON,
Or to ABEL WILLIS, at his store on Union Srteet.

Oct. 29. d

FREIGHT WANTED.——Coastwise

For the Sloop POLLY,
Burthen about 200 barrels of flour;
One to NEW YORK, would be preferred.——For terms apply to capt. Eli Collins, on board, at Vowel's wharf or to—
Benjamin Shreve Junr.

October 29th. d.

The SHIP
UNITED STATES,
is now in readiness to receive freight for LIVERPOOL, and will sail about 15th November. For Freight or passage, please apply to the Master on board at Lawrason & Smoot's wharf, or to,

Rickets, Newton, & Co.

October 20 d

For BOSTON,

The fast sailing copper bottomed
Brig HARMONY,
ROBERT HALL
Master,
laying at Lawrasons and Smoot's wharf, and will sail in a few days. For freight or passage apply to,

Lawrason & Fowle.

Who have now landing from said said brig and for sale,
30 boxes mould and dipt Candles,
20 do. brown Soap,
6 hhds. retailing Molasses,
A few bbls. New England Rum.
IN STORE,
Beef, Pork; Young Hyson Tea,
300 wt. of twine, suitable for wraping.
They daily expect a complete assortment of Russia GOODS.

For Sale,
BILLS ON BOSTON,
Apply as above.

October 24. dtf

For Freight or Charter.

The Sloop
COLUMBIA,
burthened about 650 barels, a staunch fast sailing vessel and in complete order for sea. Apply to captain Gardner on board, or to,

JOHN G. LADD.

Oct. 25. d.

For Freight or Charter, to Europe or the West-Indies.

The Brig ALERT,
Richard Searl, Master,
In complete order and will be ready to take in a cargo in a few days. Apply to
M'Clean & Winterberry.

October 25. d

ROBERT T. HOOE, & Co,

HAVE FOR SALE,
Lisbon, Calcavella, & Bucellos Wines in qr. casks
Claret of a superior quality in cases,
A quantity of Lisbon Corks and Feathers
Tar in Barrels and
Window Glass, of different sizes in boxes.
They have likewise on hand, an assortment of seasonable
DRY GOODS,
Wich will be disposed of on very low terms for Cash, Tobacco, or Negotiable Notes, or on the usual terms to punctual customers. They daily expect from Bremen, an assortment of GERMAN LINENS.

October 10 eotf

Alexandria Bank Shares

FOR SALE—apply to
James Patton.

d

PUBLIC SALE.

On Tuesday next, 13th inst. at 3 o'clock in the afternoon will be sold on the premises,

The Sloop
PRESIDENT,

lying at Hunter's Ship Yard, burthen about 670 barrels, 4 years old, in complete order to receive a cargo, on a credit of two and four months, for approved indorsed negociable notes.

P. G. Marsteller.

Nov. 10.

CHARLES BENNETT

Has Received

By the Mary from London, and Bristol Packet, via Baltimore, an extensive assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Kerseys, Halfthicks, Plains, Coatings of every description,
Welt of England Cloths, and Kerseymers,
Elegant Swansdown Cords,
Napt, and Moleskin Coatings,
Superfine and double milled Devonshire Kerseys, and Cloths,
Rose and Duffil Blankets,
Carpets of all sizes,
Elegant Pic Nic Silk Gloves, and Mitts,
Gundry's best Seine and Sewing Twine,
All of which will be sold on very low terms, for cash, or good notes.

Nov. 7. d1w1aw3w.

A Fresh Supply of FRUIT.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has this day received a quantity of the following articles, viz.

Oranges, Lemons, Limes, Tamarinds, &c. &c. &c.

all of which will be sold on moderate terms for cash.

On hand, as usual a general assortment of
Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

John A. Burford.

N. B. A quantity of excellent VINEGAR for sale. J. A. B.

Nov. 10. d

Patent Machine.

THE SUBSCRIBERS having obtained a Patent from the President of the United States, securing to them the exclusive right of making, using and vending to others, to be used, the new and useful Machine, for cooling and filtering, or purifying water, or any other fluids, by running river, or impure well water through the Machine, it becomes as clear, pure, and cold as spring water. Any person or persons wishing to see this Machine in operation, may have their curiosity gratified by applying at Mr. Milbourn's tavern, in this place, where the strictest attention will be paid, in shewing the particulars of this Machine, the Patent Tees.

Daniel M'Millen.
Thomas M. Corby.

N. B. Any person wishing to purchase the privilege of making and using this Machine in any part of the United States, can know the terms by applying as above.

Nov. 10. d3w

Taken up Adrift,

A boat painted red both inside and out, has a large Ring Bolt at the Stem and Stern, has a flap in the front part of the fore thawt, and has had it fixed on the after part, and has two Rapses on the Stern, for a gigger mast; her length is 16 feet, and bredth five feet nine inches.

WM. PATTERSON,
Hartshorn's Wharf.

Nov. 10 3t.

GOLD WATCH STOLEN.

Stolen from the Counting House yesterday morning between the hours of nine and ten o'clock, a small Horizontal Gold Watch with a plain dial plate, & carved round the Bizel, made by Vache, Paris, with a gold Cornelian Seal engraved *W. E.* on a Medallion, and Crest a battering Ram, and a gold key, pipe of which is broke, the whole tied with a riband; supposed to have been taken by a negro fellow named Jim, belonging to Mr. Leven Phillips of Dorchester County, Eastern Shore, Maryland, who came here in the schr. Fanny, capt. Creyton, of Vienna, and came in with a mulatto fellow for payment of some coal. Any person who shall deliver said watch to the subscriber shall be handsomely rewarded. All watchmakers and others are requested to stop it if offered for sale.

W. EXLEY,
Merchants Wharf.

Nov. 10. d

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having occasion to be absent from Alexandria, for several weeks, wishes all those who have any claims against him to bring them in for settlement, and those indebted to make immediate payment to,

G. W. GIBBONS.

Nov. 7 3t.

FROM THE *PUBLIC LEDGER.*

THE LAY-CURATE.

DISCOURSE I.

"Hearken to me—I also will shew mine opinion."

With these words began the son of Barachel the Buzite, the youngest of those who are proverbially called "JOB'S COMFORTER'S." His intention was not to flatter his self-justified hearer, for "he knew not to give flattering titles," but to repress his apparent presumption: not to convince him that the evils which had, in such rapid succession, overtaken him, were unprovoked, but to teach him humility before their author: not to impress him with an unworthy opinion of himself, but to instruct him in the unerring righteousness and awful majesty of God! It was a mighty task, yet it devolved upon one who had not acquired the strength of years: it was every way worthy the wisest of the children of men, yet it became the duty of the unexperienced: it might have imparted new dignity to the hoary patriarch, yet it was reserved for the youngest of the household.

If there be in those our days of corruption and wickedness, even one man who, in the pride & arrogance of his soul, could rashly say: "I am clean without transgression. I am innocent, neither is there iniquity in me." To him might the answer be returned: "Behold in this thou art not just." But it better becomes the LAY-CURATE to practise the humble modesty, than to advance false pretensions to the censorial wisdom, of Elihu the Buzite. To his small flock, wherever scattered, to those who may deign to listen to his "opinions," he would stretch forth his hands, and in a voice conscious as that of the self accusing Publican, he would say come and hear me, ye who are frail and erring like myself; "I am also formed out of clay; behold my terror shall not make ye afraid; neither shall my hand be heavy upon ye!" Receive the lesson of a mortal; and where wisdom speaketh by his mouth do not turn away from her words; where he may go astray in his judgment, and utter the saying of folly, throw your mantle over him and cover the errors of your brother.

Among the various motives which have, at different times, induced men to become the authors of systems, and the writers of books, intended to instruct others more wise than themselves, the most pure are the hope of being useful to their fellow creatures, or of improving their own fortune. Might the LAY CURATE be allowed to say why he has taken upon himself the duty of exhorting his brethren, why he has laid an unconsecrated hand upon things holy and sacred, he would enter into and search the chambers of his heart, & would declare that neither vain desire of fame, nor pride of talents, has there an habitation, nor in working him to his present purpose any agency; but that "the spirit within him constraineth him." He had heard of heads on which the sacred oil had never descended conceiving divine things, and uttering the maxims of truth with the oraculous voice of the inspired sage. He had dwelt with fervour on the beneficent labors of a LAY-PREACHER; he had treasured in his heart the wise lessons of BERI-HESDEN; and, animated by the hope of contributing his mite to the goodly work, he said: "I will answer also my part---I also will shew mine opinions."

It is far from being the intention of the LAY-CURATE to interfere in his "opinions," with the functions of the altar, or to trespass, with unhallowed feet, on the sacerdotal dominion. To the deep searching wisdom which penetrates the councils of the All-wise and unfolds the misteries of Godliness, he dare not presume to lay claim. Let those whose education and studies have qualified them for the discharge of that high and important duty "bear witness to the light which lighteth every man that cometh into the world:" Let those on whom the holy spirit has breathed his benign and purifying influence "make straight the way of the Lord:"--Let those who by a life of innocence and well-doing exemplify the precepts they are appointed to deliver, testify for "the Lamb of God" Let those who, by constant meditation on futurity, have detached their minds from terrestial and corruptible things, cry to us with an admonitory and paternal voice, "repent ye!" And let us listen with awful and deferential attention: Let us regard them with veneration as the chosen servants of the Most High; Let us write their instructions on the tables of our heart: Let us apply their advice, and improve by their example: But let us not in any wise profane their divine calling, by assuming it without authority, or by applying it to purposes for which it was not designed.

THE LAY-CURATE is nothing better than a mere worldling. He hath communed with the "simple ones:" he hath been drunk with "the wine of violence:" he hath "walked in the path of the wicked:" "he hath turned at her reproof." While but he hath at lest heard "the voice wisdom:" he meditates on the follies of his youth, he will speak in the language of experience: he will remember wherein he has erred, and he will call upon others to avoid the same dangers: although he may himself stumble, he will endeavor to preserve others from falling: while he strives against the inordinate propensities of his own heart, he will essay to regulate the desires of others: without pretending to any superior degree of virtue in himself, he will combat against the vices of the world: In this warfare he will not presumptiously erect the standard of piety, but he will fight under the banners of truth.

Fear not ye who tremble at the austerity of the Divine, the echoes of whose footsteps the sacred pavement never returns; he will not awaken the terrours of conscience by thundering in your ears the curses denounced against the perverse and the negligent; but he will seek to make you love virtue because she is amiable! Be not alarmed ye tender and susceptible, if, himself no stranger *aux egaremens du coeur*—to the wanderings of the heart; he should pursue yours when it strays out of the narrow limits of prudence, and urge its return from the devious path of sentiment to the straight road of duty; he will probe your wounds with the tendarness of a fellow sufferer; he will console you as one whose breast has been exposed to the flowing tide of the affections; who has struggled against the impetuous current of the passions; who has been tossed upon the agitated billows of love; but without being overwhelmed by the waves!—Ye whose god is wealth, do not apprehend that he comes to steal from you the palladium of your happiness, when he may exhort you to "remember them that are in bonds; and them that suffer in adversity":—think not that he advises you to be liberal overmuch, when he may counsel you to say unto your oppressed neighbour, whom your abundance may have once relieved, "go, and come again and to-morrow I will give":—For these are the true uses of wealth, to apply it to promote the exertions of honestly industrious, to wipe the tear from the cheek of wretchedness, to chase away the sorrows of the needy: then, indeed,

"———it is twice blessed;
"It blesseth him that gives and him that takes!"

Ye who revel in sensual gratifications, should he dash from your hands the poisoned bowl when your lips are prepared to imbibe its contents, blame him not, 'tis your good alone he wishes! To whomsoever he may address himself, it will not be in the lofty language of command, but in the soothing tone of solicitation; he may be didactick, but his accents shall be mild, and his rules practicable; he will not set himself up as a *censor morum*, "he will shew his opinion."

As he is under no obligation to pursue any regular plan, nor to appear at any stated periods, he may be eccentrick both in time and manner. According to the humour of the moment, he may be disposed to laugh with the gay and the innocent, or to weep with the sensitive and the suffering. Whenever he may think that he can to advantage admonish his flock, he then will remember "that his tongue hath spoken in his mouth"—then, "he will shew his opinions." But on what subject he may exhort, disclaiming all the advantages of holy ordination, he will in all things be

A LAY-CURATE.

From the NEW-YORK EVENING POST.

Some new views of our Louisiana purchase.

In the *Official Gazette* of our Executive, published at Washington by *Samuel H. Smith*, whose name we are obliged to bring frequently before the public, we have read, with astonishment and disgust, a paper addressed "To the French inhabitants of Louisiana," containing remarks on their late Memorial signed COMMON SENSE. This production is by universal assent ascribed to THOMAS PAINE, for whose presence among us, our country is indebted to the very pressing and friendly invitation of THOMAS JEFFERSON. It originally appeared in the Aurora, where, from the known unworthiness of the author, and profligacy of the channel through which it found its way into the world, we might perhaps have suffered it to remain unnoticed: but as the Editor of our worthy President has transferred it into the columns of the government paper, it has acquired a kind of official adoption that entitles it to a more marked attention.

The writer in referring to the article of the treaty of cession which provides for the admission of the inhabitants of Louisiana, into the union, says, that it was introduced not for the purpose of conferring upon them any personal rights, but merely to prevent any future cession of that territory by the United States to another power. These remarks are immediately succeeded by the following infamous suggestions, which shall serve as the text of our present remarks.

"France and Spain might suspect (and their suspicion would not have been ill founded had the cession been treated for in the administration of John Adams, or when Washington was President, and Alexander Hamilton president over him) that we bo't Louisiana for the British Government or with a view of selling it to her, and though such suspicion had no just ground to stand upon with respect to our present president *Thos. Jefferson*, who is not only not a man of intrigue, but who possesses that honest pride of principle that cannot be intrigued with, and which keep intrigues at a distance, the article was nevertheless necessary as a precaution against *future* contingencies. But you, from not knowing the political ground of the article, apply to yourselves *personally and exclusively* what had reference to the *territory* to prevent its falling into the hands of any foreign power, that might endanger the *Spanish* dominions in America, or those of the *French* in the West-India Islands."

We shall begin by observing that the partizans of the present administration, have been frequently reminded of the scandalous meanness with which they have endeavoured to found their pretensions to public esteem, or malevolent representations of the conduct of the federalists. For shame ye patriots! Are you incapable of understanding that the path of honor and rectitude is straight and uniform, while the mazes of folly and infamy, are infinitely diversified? Is it true that your rivals have been vile men? In what respect then have you shewn your superiority over them? What great or virtuous atchievements have signalized your victory? Is your pride so tame that you are only ambitious of being considered no worse than those whom you have yourselves declared to be unworthy of public confidence? If you merely dishonor the preceding administration, without justifying your own measures, may it not be reasonably suspected that you are yourselves at least no better than those you have abused and supplanted? that the present idols of your adulation, the miserable pageant of your feeble and fleeting authority, have succeeded to the vices which you have imputed to their predecessors, as well as to their power?

Though similar questions have been frequently asked, yet they have never been answered, nor have they produced any amendment in the conduct of our rulers. The Presidential election is approaching, and every miscreant, every harpy of faction is preparing to give support to the present administration, from the old magazine of calumny against the federalists. Not only the fame of departed sages, whose memories are enshrined by their grateful country, but the reputations of their most distinguished survivors, who having retired from public life, no longer enjoy or desire political influence, are assailed with savage malignity; and apparently with no other view, than to establish this inference of democratic logic, but because the associates of Washington and Adams are unpopular, Jefferson and his junto, by whose calumnies they were first undermined, are therefore wise and immaculate. Alas! have we lived to see the day, when delusions can be practised with success? Have we attained to that point of abject humiliation, when the characters of men who deservedly enjoyed the public confidence, are permitted to be trodden under foot by a Duane, a Smith, a Pasquin, and a Paine, and when these profligate wretches are the most conspicuous champions of republicanism, the most prominent advocates of the Chief Magistrate of our country?

But there still remains a spirit, which though depressed will never be extinguished. Though republicanism is proscribed in Europe, and though its institutions have been enfeebled and disgraced in America, by the party who are now predominant, yet the principles of Federalism exist and will survive. Mr. Jefferson's administration, though a sore disease, will not prove fatal. The *Senative* energy of our country is sufficiently powerful to expel the *peccant humours and morbid matter* which now obstruct and prevent all the functions of society. Nor must the vile imposters who affect to guide public opinion imagine that an impudent repitition of flagitious falsehoods, will deter honora-

ble men from investigating the conduct of the present administration.

Yes, fellow citizens of America, in the National Intelligencer, in the official paper of the Executive, in the identical paper which is now employed in recommending Mr. Jefferson to your favor, that abhorred reptile Thomas Paine, has been suffered to declare, *that if the purchase of Louisiana had been made during the administration of Washington, or Adams, a suspicion would not have been ill founded, that it was purchased for the British government.* What say you respecting the delicacy, the honor, or the veracity of men capable of giving circulation to such infamous calumnies? It was in an evil hour that the National Intelligencer admitted that *just suspicions* would have existed against the *integrity* of Washington or Adams, if Louisiana had been purchased during either of their administrations. *Suspicions have existed with respect to the actual purchase*, in the minds of thousands, and among them were many who were friends of the present administration and who still endeavour to extenuate their conduct. We will now declare the nature of these suspicions, and leave it with those whom it may concern to remove them.

We desire it may be remembered that this is no trivial object. A sum of FIFTEEN MILLIONS has been added to our public debt: the annual interest alone *is nine hundred thousand dollars*—an amount considerably exceeding the civil establishments of the whole sixteen states. This great capital, with its accruing interest, is a charge upon the property of these states. If we could extend our view to a period when the Treasury would derive the *least advantage* for the sale of lands, Westward of the Mississippi, still no prospect, derived from past experience, would justify the expectation of a revenue beyond *one third of the present interest.*

This enormous debt of Fifteen Millions is devisable into two parts:

	Dollars.
First. The sum applicable to the discharge of debts *due by the French Government to the citizens of the United States and which we have consented to assume.*	3,750,000
Second. The sum payable in Stock to the French Government, being the compensation demanded for Louisiana.	11,250,000
Making in the whole	15,000 000

When for reasons, which are yet to be explained, the administration relinquished a point of honor, hitherto inviolable among nations; when instead of requiring compensation for wrongs, she became surety for the aggressor; when *Philosopher* Jefferson, and *Republican* Bonaparte bargained for a swamp, and amicably agreed that the former should pay damages for stripes inflicted on us by the latter, according to a rule too prescribed by himself, it was surely to have been expected that individuals whose rights had been violated, would at least have derived some advantage from the dishonor of their country. What are the facts in respect to this unparallelled transaction? Bonaparte has received his eleven millions of stock; it is in the market, it is transferable at par. But what merchant has received any compensation for the detention of his property? Of what value is a demand upon our treasury under Mr. Jefferson's guarantee for the French Government? There exists a treaty by which the obligation to pay our own citizens is transfered from Paris to Washington; and there exists an appropriation by law for the purpose. Why then are the payments deferred? Perhaps on this point we can assist the public in forming an opinion.

The first article of the treaty stipulates, that the debts shall be discharged with *interest, from the time the accounts and vouchers were presented to the French government.* The second, limits the sum of principal and interest to be paid by the United States to 3,750 000 dollars; reference indeed is made to a "Conjectural Note;" but this note is known to embrace claims beyond the amount assumed. The third article *peremptorily* directs, that the debts secured by the treaty shall be discharged by orders to be drawn by our Minister on the Treasury of the United States, *payable sixty days after the exchange of ratifications and the surrender of the possesion of Louisiana.* The fourth and fifth articles; describe in general terms the debts which are to be paid and those which are to be excluded.

On this point we think it pertinent to observe, *that not one dollar is to be paid which the French government does not allow to be a just debt, due by itself.* The effect of this treaty is, therefore, simply to relieve the French Treasury, and support its credit; all claims rejected by the French Tribunals are absolutely without the purview of the Convention. By the subsequent articles provision is made for the appointment, on the part of the United States, of a board of three persons, with the power of repairing to the French offices, and without *removing the papers*, reporting their opinion as to what claims, allowed or in a course of liquidation, ought to be deemed within the provisions of the treaty. In cases where the French officers are in favor of the admission of particular claims, and the American board is of opinion that they ought to be rejected, they are to be reported to the Minister of the United States, who is expressly directed "to transmit his *observations*, in all such cases, to the *Minister of the Treasury of the French Republic*, on which report the *French Government shall decide definitively in every case.*"

Having given this analysis of the treaty, we shall now proceed to a farther examination of this rare specimen of diplomacy; this however we shall defer for the present.

BOSTON, November 2.

Arrived, brig Jane, M'Cobb, 25 days from Berbice. Left September, 18, brig George, Bradbury, of and for Portland in 30 days; schr. Hunter, Meads, of and for do in 7; schr. Jefferson, Mitchill, for N. in 25; Fish-hook, Cook, from Salem, and captain Crabtree from Portland, at the river, just arrived. Spoke October 6, brig Isabella, from Baltimore for Laguira. Oct. 25, lat. 40, long. 67, 20, *ship Luzema from Philadelphia for Bordeaux*—Markets, &c. flour no sale, beef fifteen dollars; pork 16; lumber 30; fish 4; payable in bills, without endorsers on six months credit. Capt. M'Cobb says, that the coffee crops were entirely cut off, owing to the long dry season, and the rainy season setting in severely. Estates that used to produce 200,000 lbs of coffee, will not this year produce ten thousand lbs.

The produce has *got to grow* that they intend to ship to meet the bills they pay Americans in. The Governor has refused to let them take away produce for these bills which have come back protested.

BALTIMORE, November 9.

Arrived last night schooner Phœnix, Reeves, from Bordeaux, 38 days from the Cordovan. Left at Bordeaux, September 20, ship Stafford, Chayter, for Baltimore, next day; Union, Merryhew, for do. in October. Passed the Chesspeake, Lee, at Bloye, for do. waiting for a wind to drop down the river. At the same time, brig Carmelite, Hull, 40 days from Baltimore, bound up. 21st, passed the ship Independence, M'Connell, of Baltimore, 40 days passage, all well; ship perfectly tight.—Left a number of American vessels, names not recollected, mostly from New York and New Orleans. October 23d. lat. 38, long. 62, passed a vessel bottom up, 45 a 50 feet keel, sheathed and many barnacles on her bottom. Brings no news, except that the Russia minister was about to leave Paris.

Captain Deagle, arrived this morning from Norfolk, passed ship Rebecca, Deal, in the Bay, from Isle of France; Sally, Hutchinson from Liverpool; brig John from Gonaives, bound to Baltimore, and ship Gosport, Durkham, from Amsterdam, for Norfolk.

The brig Sally, Todd, of Baltimore, has arrived at Curracoa.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 12.

Mr. Snowden,

As there are a considerable number of the citizens of Alexandria, content that our Charter should remain as it now stands, the following petition and remonstrance is thought to be expressive of their sentiments on that subject. You will therefore publish it for their consideration, in a few days it will be presented for signatures.

Yours, &c.

PLURIBUS.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled.

The petition and remonstrance of the inhabitants of the Town of Alexandria.

Respectfully sheweth,

That your petitioners have seen a paper handed about in the town of Alexandria, intitled, "The memorial and petition of the town of Alexandria in the District of Columbia," praying the Congress of the United States to make certain alterations in an act intitled, "an act to amend the Charter of the Town of Alexandria."

Your petitioners beg leave to observe that the act aforesaid was passed into a law on day of February last, and although it has not been in operation a sufficient length of time to judge whether it might not be susceptible of further improvment, yet so far as it has had operation, its good effects have been acknowledged by all.

Your petitioners are much concerned at being compelled to intrude upon the time and patience of your honorable body, and are equally unwilling to trouble Congress with imaginary grievances, or chimerical improvements in the laws passed for the government of the local concerns of any portion of the district of Columbia, but are constrained to represent to your honorable body that many of the grievances complained of in the "memorial and petition" before alluded to, do not exist, and others, your petitioners are persuaded are merely imaginary; and while the right of petitioning Congress, for a redress of grievances is held by your petitioners, as a most valuable priviledge, they are sorry to observe that this sacred right is too often abused by trivial and unnecessary applications.—Your petitioners feel themselves under much obligation to Congress for the time devoted to their interests in passing the aforesaid act, and having experienced many of its beneficial effects, pray that your honorable body may not alter the said Charter, until the test of at least a few years experience shall suggest such defects, as to make it necessary to call the attention of Congress to remedy the same.

And your petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray.

IN COMMON COUNCIL.

November 10, 1804.

A communication was laid before Council from the Mayor of the City of Washington recommending the appointment of delegates to meet at the City of Washington, on business relative to the District of Columbia: *whereupon, It is resolved*, That the present state of the town of Alexandria, and the objects interesting to their welfare to which the attention of Congress may be solicited are not so numerous nor of such a nature as to render it expedient or necessary at present to send delegates to the Convention proposed by the City Council of Washington. But should any such objects occur, this Council will be always ready to concur in any such application as far as they conceive themselves authorised so to do.

Resolved, That the Mayor be requested to communicate the aforesaid resolution to the Mayor of Washington.

Test,

JAMES M'REA, c. c.

The Cathedral Lottery recommenced drawing last Wednesday evening agreeably to notice, when the following prizes were drawn:

Prizes of Fifty Dollars.

15,795 13,892, 7,154 17,342.

Prizes of Twenty Dollars.

1,201 7,761 15,838 814 18,123 4,730 19,709 5,347 12,394 19,713 9,946.

Prizes of Fifteen Dollars.

4227 18,684 17,479 2134 6419 2866 3148 16,588 3214 9658 9533 18,456 4510.

Gain of the wheel this day 380 dollars.
Total gain 825 dollars.

Adjourned till Saturday next, at nine o'clock, A. M.

To Snuff-takers, Smokers, and Chewers of Tobacco.

It is difficult to contemplate man in a more absurd and ridiculous light, than in his attachment to *Tobacco*; a weed not more nauseous to the taste, than it is unfriendly to *Health* and *Morals*. Its influence upon both, it is here proposed to exhibit, in a concise manner, for the serious consideration of those who are addicted to its use.

And first, its effects on *Health*. It may be asserted, on the highest medical authority, that the use of Tobacco impairs the *appetite*; that it promotes *indigestion*, thro' the waste of the saliva in chewing and smoking; that it produces many of those disorders which are seated in the nerves; as tremors in the hands, head-ach, epilepsy, palsy, apoplexy, and many other complaints. The hot smoke of tobacco has destroyed a whole set of *teeth*, in a very short time; and, as well as chewing, it *fouls* the mouth, and necessarily renders the *breath* extremely *offensive*. The use of snuff injures the *voice*, by obstructing the nose; it renders the *complexion* of a disagreeable dusky color; and also taints the sweetest breath with the rank odor of a tobacco cask. For this reason the ladies of fashion in France, it is said, seldom take snuff till they marry, a very high compliment, no doubt, to their husbands. The *memory* has likewise been entirely lost by an excessive use of snuff. This was the case with Sir *John Pringle*, President of the Royal Society of London; but after following the advice of his friend Dr. *Franklin*, to desist from taking snuff, he very soon regained his powers of memory, though at a very advanced age.

Secondly, its effects on *morals*. Smoking and chewing promote a *thirst for strong drink*, which leads to *intemperance* and *drunkeness*. Smoking disposes to *idleness* which is the root of many evils. The use of tobacco is necessarily connected with a neglect of *cleanliness*, which, for its favorable effect on morals ought to be ranked among the cardinal virtues. Smoaking is *offensive* to those who do not smoke; and to smoke, therefore, under such circumstances, is a breach of good manners; to these may be added, that smoaking segars is a very common cause of *accidents by fire* as the daily reports in our news-papers of destructive conflagrations will testify.

The friends of tobacco offer two arguments in its favor. 1st that it is a preservative from contagious diseases; but facts contradict this idea. *Howard*, the philanthropist, proved it had no efficacy in checking the the contagion of the plague, and experience in this country has amply ascertained, that it is equally ineffectual against the influenza or yellow-fever. 2d, That smoaking and snuff relieve that uneasiness which arises from eating a too plentiful meal. A far more rational and effectual remedy would be to eat less: and thereby derive the additional advantage of avoiding the sin of gluttony.

To conclude—The greatest philosophers and physicians uniformly condemn the use of tobacco. Dr. *Franklin*, a few months before his death, declared with exultation, that he had never used tobacco, in any way in the course of his long life: and it is believed that *Washington* could make the same boast. Dr. *Rush* has written an essay against it from which several of the facts, here introduced, are derived.

Arouse then, O ye Snuff takers, chewers, and Smokers? Exert yourselves to overcome this destructive and growing evil! The inhabitants of the United States are said to consume more tobacco than any other civilized nation on earth, or than any uncivilized, the Turks only excepted. Are you, then, ambitious to bear away the palm from the Mahometans, for those unenviable qualities, which that indolent, ignorant, and barbarous nation of smokers proverbially possess?

(N. Y. paper.)

Public Sale.

On Wednesday the 21st inst. at 10 *o'clock will be sold on Hooe's wharf, on a credit of* 60 *and* 90 *days, for approved indorsed negotiable notes, the cargo of the*

Brig NEPTUNE,

—Consisting of—

A large quantity of green Coffee, and a few bags of Feathers.

P. G. Marsteller.

Nov. 12.—

TO RENT,

And possession given the 26th inst.

A convenient two story frame House, situate on Queen street, opposite John Wise's house.—A good tenant, who would take it on lease would be treated with on advantageous terms, apply to

THOMAS IRWIN.

Nov. 12 eo3w

TO LET,

A two story FRAME HOUSE on King, between Pitt and St. Asaph streets, in a good situation for a retail store.——Also, a one story HOUSE on St. Asaph, between King and Prince streets, and a STORE on King, at the corner of Royal street. For terms apply to

Adam Lynn.

Who has just received,

A case of GUNS, and a few pair of gilt farm pier LOOKING GLASSES, DRESSING GLASSES, &c. &c. &c.

Aug. 24. eo

TO RENT,

A convenient TWO STORY HOUSE, in a very pleasant situation on Duke street; ALSO—A TEN ACRE LOT, near Mr. Hartshorne's Mill, a Gardner can be accommodated with a part, or the whole of this LOT on very easy terms. Apply to

Gurdin Chapin.

October 12. eo3w

JUST RECEIVED BY

OBERT & JOHN GRAY,

And for Sale at their BooStore,

For Jaundice and Bilious Complaints,

WHEATON's

GENUINE PATENTBITTERS,

Price only 58 *cents*,

Secured to him by Letters Patent from the President of the United States.

A MEDICINE extremely useful and efficacious for curing jaundicy and billious disorders, and removing that sinking, faint and distressed feeling at the stomach, difficulty of breathing, loss of appetite, and sleepy, dull heaviness in the forepart of the day, weakness and trembling of the limbs, dizziness of the head, and yellowness of countenance, complaints so common to jaundicy and bilious people.

Also removing obstructions of the bowels, and of ine, cholicy complaints, pukings, and purgings, indigestion, sick head ache, rheumatic complaints, &c. which raise from a collection of sour, billious matter in the stomach, and at length restoring the constitution to strength and vigor.

They are also found very useful to carry off worms, and to cure ricketty children, and may be used with safety in all constitutions, ages and sexes.

The many cures that have been effected in New England, by the above medicine (as may be seen in the bills) prevent the necessity of further recommendation.

LIKEWISE,

Wheaton's Patent itch Ointment,

Price only 50 cents.

The only medicine in the world which will certainly cure the ITCH, without having in it any thing either dangerous or disagreeable; it being composed mostly of ingredients never before discovered or used in that disorder.

One box cures a person, and there need be no washing after the use of it, as the skin is generally left cleaner and moother.

ALSO,

Lee's genuine Windham Antibilious

PILLS.

REANIMATION.

WHEN the most important functions of life are suspended, and those who are invalids by imprudence, inheritance, accident or disease, are tottering upon the brink of the grave, *it is not in despair that relief is to be found:* There is a medicine which has restored thousands from infirmity and misery to health and happiness, which is

THE AROMATIC

LOZENGES OF STEEL.

Since this excellent medicine was first discovered by Dr. Bardwell, several thousand females have experienced its salutary effects; many of whom had been reduced to the brink of the grave having used every remedy recommended as specific in those complaints, and had made every application to the faculty that could be obtained. The following recent case is selected from a numerous list.

From Mrs. Eleanor Wadsworth, Providence, (R. I.)

Sir,

WE received yours and with much pleasure comply with your request, as my daughter has certainly received very great benefit from Dr. Bardwell's Aromatic Lozenges of Steel.

In the winter of 1802 my daughter, who is in her 17th year caught a very severe cold, which with the violent fever which accompanied it, confined her to her room upwards of four months; during this period we paid for Doctors bills and consultations 150 dollars. The fever left her in the most deplorable, and debilitated state with hardly any use of her limbs, so that we were obliged to cary her from the bed to the chair. Being strongly persuaded by the Doctor we went to Ball. Town Springs and stayed the season, and thought she gained considerable strength by the use of the waters; but by the fatigue of the passage (having very rough weather) she became as weak and her cough much worse than before. During the last winter her whole nervous system has been so irritable, and her spirits so low and depressed, that death to her was desirable. In the latter end of January we saw an Advertisement recommending the Lozenges of Steel for similar complaints, we immediately purchased a packet of them, and before the whole of them were taken, they evidently produced a change in her system, which no medicine before had been able to effect; we sent for two more packets. It is now fourteen days since she began on mend; she has laid aside her crutches, has been twice to horse back, and if the weather should prove favorable we intend coming to Peeks.kill early in April to stop until we go to Balls-Town Springs: from there we will send you our address, where with pleasure we will satisfy any enquiries.

Price one Dollar per Packet.

Particular directions for their use are sealed up with each but as the great benefit to be derived from them can only be secured by having them genuine, the public are requested to observe that the name of Thomas Stokes & Co. are affixed to each packet, without which mark of authenticity they are not genuine.

The Lozenges of Steel,

are only to be had, in Alexandria, of Messrs,

R. & J. GRAY.

WHO HAVE ALSO ON HAND,

A SUPPLY OF

Family & Patent Medicines,

—CONSISTING OF—

Chambaud's Antasthmatic Lozenges; Ague and Fever Drops; Antibilious Pills; Anodyne Essence for Head Achs; Reanimating Solar Tincture; Dr. Bardwell's genuine Eye Water; Atkinson's Essence of Mustard; Scotch Ointment for the Itch; Tooth Ach Drops; Aromatic Lozenges; Essence of the Woods, &c. &c.

Dr. Hunter's genuine Antibilious Pills

For the prevention and cure of Yellow, Bilious and Putrid Fevers.

Every experienced physician knows what dangerous disorders arise from a redundancy of bile in the habit; however salutary a due secretion of this fluid may be, yet a diffusion of it in the circulation is known, from its putrescent qualities, to bring on sudden and fatal fevers. *The unparalleled success of Dr. Hunter's Antibilious Pills,* in curing, and particularly in preventing this dreadful disease, is universally known in the islands, and has induced the proprietor to appoint agents in all the mercantile towns in the United States, for the accommodation of the public. The Antibilious Pills are therefore, in an especial manner, recommended as a preventative, deserving the notice of all persons going to the West Indias islands, or any of those places infected with these fevers. Dr. Hunter has every possible reason, that can result from long and extensive experience, for believing that a dose of these pills, taken once every fourteen days, during the prevalence of our fall fevers, will prove an infallible preventative, and that, if taken in the early stages of these fevers, their use will very generally succeed in restoring health, and frequently in cases esteemed desperate and beyond the power of commonremedies.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, may be used with safety by persons in every situation and of every age.

In sickly times and places a dose should be taken once a fortnight, and if there is reason to apprehend personal danger, once a week.

Observe that the signatures of Messrs. Thos. Stokes and Co. * affixed to each box, without which mark of authenticity they are not genuine

The genuine Scotch Itch Ointment.

The only medicine that cures this disagreeable disease by one application, so many thousands having experienced its efficacy; it is unnecessary to add any more arguments in its favor, but to caution the public that the name Thomas Stokes and Co. is affixed to each box, without this mark of authenticity, none are genuine.

Dr. Bardwell's genuine Eye Water.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the Eyes; speedily removes inflammations, dimness, itchings, and films never fails to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the measles, small-pox, and fever; and is an unparalleled strengthener of a weak sight

Dr. Hunter's genuine Antibillious Pills.

An agreeable and certain preventive of the predisposition to inflammatory and malignant fever, which prevails at particular seasons of the year. The rapid and increasing demand from every part of the United States, and the West India islands, is the best evidence of their superior excellence.

CHAMBAUD'S

Antasthmatic Lozenges.

A radical cure for coughs, colds, asthmas and consumptions, difficulty of breathing, &c. &c.

Mr. CHAMBAUD, the sole proprietor of this medicine, has the satisfaction to announce that they have been the means of relieving many persons in a most precarious state of health. In common colds this medicine produces so salutary a perspiration that they generally are eradicated in a few hours. Coughing, being prolonged by that convulsive symptom termed the tickling in the throat, it shortens its duration by promoting sleep and strengthening the constitution. Pulmonary complaints, affecting the breast and lungs; those affected with them experience an almost immediate relief. Asthmas and confined consumptions have repeatedly been eradicated by them. Infants in the hooping-cough, and women during pregnancy, may take them without the least fear of danger, and with the greatest expectation of relief, nor can it be administered at an improper season.

Dr. BARDWELL'S

Annodyne Essence, for all kinds of Head Achs.

THE renowned virtues of the Annodyne essence, is now so generally known, that it is no presumption in the Proprietor, to say, that Head Achs, *arising from whatever cause, or however violent, instantly submit to its penetrating powers. This invaluable Annodyne, has frequently succeeded after the best advice, and every other remedy had failed; by its salutary operation, it insensibly promotes circulation and perspiration, and thereby prevents the return of the most obstinate periodical head achs.*

SPRING PHYSIC.

DR. HUNTER'S Anti-Billious Pills are unquestionably proved by ample experience to be the most effectual remedy, at the same time the most innocent, pleasant, and convenient medicine for the cure of scurvy, scorbutic eruptions, leprosy, and other disorders originating from a corruptive state of the blood. The remarkable cure of Mr. Elliston, of Albany, who had been twelve years tormented with a most distressing scorbutic complaint, as also that of Thomas Johnson, a labouring man, in the service of Mr. Van Rensselaer, who was afflicted with a most horrid leprosy, must have convinced every one who has read the particulars of these cases, besides which, a variety of proofs of their efficacy, authenticated by persons of character and respectability are open to the examination of every inquirer. These must naturally be supposed to have their due weight, and supercede the necessity of any further comment from the Proprietor, yet, he presumes to assert, that the real merits of this vegetable preparation will, on a fair trial, plead more forcible its own recommendation than any thing which can be said of it.

Where also may be had,

Atkinson's Worm destroying Lozenges.—These Lozenges not only destroy worms where they exist, but effectually prevent their return. Those families who have followed Dr. Atkinson's advice, and used them in the Spring and Fall among their children, as their common physic, have now the happiness to find those children, which appeared sickly and consumptive, in the bloom of health, being entirely delivered from those dreadful vermin.

Sparta, Mount Pleasant, March 27, 1803.

We hereby certify, that our daughter, about 4 years of age, has been very unwell and in a bad state of health for these last two years. We always suspected that she had worms, and had given her several worm medicines, without any good effect, so that we despaired raising her till of late. Hearing of some surprising cures being performed by Atkinson's worm destroying Lozenges, we purchased a packet of them, and administered them according to the directions. The first dose brought away only one worm, and with it a quantity of slimy, offensive matter; the second brought away four monstrous thick worms nearly half a yard in length and the third dose, a large quantity of slimy offensive matter. The vomiting and purging, with which she was frequently troubled have ceased—her appetite has become regular and has ever since enjoyed a perfect state of health for which we are entirely indebted to this excellent medicine

DR. BARDWELL'S

Re-animating Solar Tincture, or Pabulum of Life

Of the cure of Consumption and Asthma, Disorder in the Stomach and Bowels, Convulsions, Cholic and Dysentery.

Cautious in investigation, and attentive enquiry into the nature and laws of the animal economy, having long confirmed an opinion in the mind of the inventor, that all the maladies abovementioned, derive their origin from the same cause, indirect debility, or consequent weakness, the analogy of their source, by a natural inference suggested the idea of their removal by the same means; the result was the discovery of the Re-animating Solar Tincture, which after having been employed in thousands of instances, with the most unexampled and astonishing success, has obtained the warmest approbation of characters of the first respectability, both in and out of the profession; the proprietors can confidently recommend as one of the most certain, efficacious, and pleasant remedies ever discovred by man or offereed to the world

Price, 1 dol. and 1 dollar and 50 cents per bottle. The large bottle contains nearly two of the small. Copious Directions for their use are sealed up with each bottle.

Dr. Stoughton's Cordial Bitters, faithfully prepared at the original warehouse, London.

This incomparable medicine has stood the test of universal approbation in Europe for near an hundred years, in the cure and prevention of,

Loss of appetite, bad digestion, windy cholic, surfeits, hysteric vapours, faintness and trembling, ague and fever, depressed spirits, foul breath, worms in children scurvey, obstructions or stopages, bilious fevers, sick fits, &c. &c.

☞ These Bitters being now generally used in taverns and public places, and universally ackowledged by all who have tried their effects, to befar superior to the compositions formerly imposed in imitation thereof; the proprietor hath reduceft the price to those who purchase largely above fifty per cent. Directions will be pasted on the Bottles, and which will be also sealed, in order to detect counterfeits and upstart pretenders, who will all tell you, they make the genuine Stoughton's Bitters; and in order to impose their trash on the public, they sometimes copy a part of the true advertisement and directions.

Specific Drops for Deafness.

FOR many years have these drops been used with amazing success, in DEAFNESS & HARDNESS of HEARING. Those who are unacquainted with the great relief afforded by this valuable medicine, are earnestly recommened to a trial. Few are the cases in which it has not been of great service, and very often perfected a complete cure.

Copious directions for the use of the Specific Drops for Deafness are sealed up with each bottle. Price one dollar.

June 13. 1aw

BY AUTHORITY.

Scheme of a Lottery,

To build an Academy in the City of Richmond.

		Dolls.
1 Prize, last drawn ticket having a blank to its number,		20,000
1 do		10,000
1 do		5,000
5 do	of 1,000 make	5,000
6 do	of 500	3,000
10 do	of 200	2,000
20 do	of 100	2,000
100do	of 50	5,000
250 do	of 30	7,500
420 do	of 25	10,500
1,500 do	of 20	30,000
3,000 do	of 15	45,000
1 first drawn ticket after 1000 having a blank to its number,		250
1 do	after 2,000 do	250
1 do	after 3,000 do	250
1 do	after 4,000 do	250
1 do	after 5,000 do	500
1 do	after 6,000 do	500
1 do	after 8,000 do	500
1 do	after 10,000 do	500
1 do	after 12,000 do	500
1 do	after 13,000 do	600
1 do	after 14,000 do	1,000
5,325 prizes		150,000
9,675 blanks—not two to a prize.		
15,000 tickets at 10 dollars each,		150,000

N. B. Prizes subjected to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

This Lottery has been authorised by the legislature of Virginia, for the laudable purpose of erecting a seminary of learning in or near the metropolis of this state. With this view it is contemplated to raise 20,000 dollars, and 2,500 dollars in addition, for defraying the expences attendant on drawing the lottery. Citizens of the first respectability have been selected as trustees, and they have pledged themselves to use their utmost exertions to carry it into effect The scheme has the advantage of giving to each adventurer's chance for some very large prizes, whilst the proportion of prizes to blanks, is so great as to invite the friends of the intended institution to partake in the lottery, with very little risk of their becoming losers. The treasurer of this state is to be appointed to receive the money for the tickets as they are sold, and to pay the amount of the prizes to fortunate adventurers. It is believed that the above considerations will induce a rapid sale of the tickets, and the drawing will commence as soon as a sufficient number shall be sold to authorize it—which it is believed will be on the second Monday in December next.

Richmond, Jan. 31, 1804. co

*** Tickets to be had of Robert Pollard, Dr. J. Breckenborough, sen. Wm. Price, (Reg.) Samuel Pleasants, jun. and Wm. Pritchard.

Factorage & Commission Ware-House.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have taken that very large and commodious house directly opposite Mr. Hodgson's on Prince street, and are now ready to receive on Storage or for sale on Commission, merchandizes, and produce of every description: their house is furnished with Prices Current, Rates of Exchange, Insurance &c.

Approved paper at 60 or 90 days given for a fair and valuable consideration in the course of trade, to any amount not exceeding twenty thousand dollars, discounted on moderate terms.

Wanted for eighteen months two thousand Dollars, the principal with a liberal Interest will be secured by a deed of trust on property worth twice that sum.

For sale for cash, eighty shares Alexandria Marine Stock; and at 60 days one hundred hogsheads Maryland Tobacco.

Wanted to purchase two hundred and thirty hogsheads Petersburg and Richmond Tobacco at ninety days.

For Barter, for Wet or Dry Goods, a Warehouse and dwelling house on Prince street, that would answer for a store and family——Also a neat two story frame building, very handsomely situated in the North West suburbs of this town, which combines in a superior degree, a town and country residence, being convenient to all public business, and withall very retired.

To rent on very moderate terms the upper part of the house we occupy. It contains six spacious rooms, with a good kitchen, stable and other conveniencies.

Flour received on storage, on very moderate terms

☞ Cash advanced upon saleable merchandize left at the warehouse.

Henry & Alexaner Moore.

November 6. codf.

JOHN G. LADD.

Has for sale at his Ware House, Prince Street wharf.

15 hhds. Muscovado Sugar,
3 do. Loaf do.
20 puncheons of Jamaica, and St. Kitt's Rum
30 bbls. New England do.
20 pipes Holland Gin
5 do. Country Gin.
10 Quarter casks Sherry Wine,
40 bbls. No. 2, Boston Beef,
40 Tierces Rice,
6 Boxes Tumblers assorted,
2 Hhds. Wine Glasses,
2 Setts of best English Glass ware,
10 Cases containing complete Dinnig setts of China,
10 Boxes Tea Table setts,
1 Case Bandanna handkerchiefs,
10 Bales India Goods,
1000 Pieces Nankeen,
100 Pieces brown and white Russia Sheeting.
150 Bolts Russia Duck,
50 do. Ravens. do.
3 Bales Russia Diapers,
1 Case Platillas Royals,
A few Russian feather Beds, with Bolsters and Pillows,
2 Tons of Cordage assorted,
2 Barrels Glauber's Salts,
Small Anchors and a few tons Bar Iron,
An assortment of Men and Women's shoes,
25 Boxes Playing Cards, and Cotton, and Wool Cards,
Coarse Salt; Cheese; Soal Leather; Chocolate; Cinamon; Nutmegs,
A few Boxes fresh Tea,
20 bbls Cyder Vinegar.
Dearborn's truly just Patent Balance of all sizes.

Nov. 1. d

WILLIAM LADD,

Has imported per the Jane from Liverpool via Norfolk,

A small invoice of Woollens, consisting of Plains, Flannels, Kindall Cottons and Cloths now open and ready for sale.

—ALSO—

Per the Susan, via New York,

An invoice of Irish Linnens, which are expected here by the first vessel.

Nov. 6. d

LOST OR MISLAID,

About four weeks ago a note negociable at the Bank of Alexandria, dated 18th August 1804, drawn by George N. Lyles, payable sixty days after date to William H. Lyles or order, for two hundred dollars, which note is indorsed by William H. Lyles and David W. Scott, and has not been passed away or transferred by us to any person, therefore can be of no use to any one but ourselves, it being given us for property sold. A reward of five dollars will be given to any one who will return it; and all persons are forwarned from receiving said note in payment except duly authorised by us.

Alexander Smith & Son.

November 6. dzw

BENJAMIN SHREVE, Jun.

Has just received—And for Sale,

37 pieces best Russia Sheetings,
900 pair men's strong shoes,
430 do. women's leather and Morocco do.

November 6. d

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S. SNOWDEN.